

## THE ARIZONA SILVER BELT

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GILA COUNTY.

Saturday, October 5, 1899.

Hereafter each infantry regiment of the French army will contain four velocipedists.

The present strength of the Grand Army is 418,228, an increase of 59,000 during the year.

Anna Dickinson announces that she will soon return to public life. She says she will probably lecture and will certainly go on the stage.

Copper telegraph wire is replacing the other along the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is lighter, more durable, carries a heavier current of electricity, and holds less steel.

The United States is supplying electrical machinery to Japan in large quantities. The light is growing in popularity throughout the empire.

It is reported that a professor of the University of California has discovered a process of tanning leather which will make it almost indestructible.

In this country any man can make himself independent or keep himself under the harrow for life, according as he wastes or saves his small change.

A Mohammedan mosque has been built in Working, England, and a Buddhist Temple has been opened at Paris. There are about 300 Buddhists in Paris.

There have been 36,740 applications for patents during the past year and 21,513 of them were successful. The inventive genius of Americans does not seem to have entirely run out yet.

Secretary Noble says: No settlers will be allowed to set foot upon the newly-opened portions of the Sioux reservation until Congress shall have ratified the agreement made by the Sioux Commission.

Teacher (in a Chicago schoolroom).—"Who discovered America?" Bobby—"Christopher Columbus." "And where did he first land?" "In Chicago." "You may tell me what city he visited last of all." "New York."—Time.

When a man falls, people sigh and say, "There must have been a woman at the bottom of it," but they are never just enough to say when a woman falls, "there must have been a man at the bottom of it."—Athenian Globe.

Exports have not expanded in the past two months to the extent expected. In September, however, they are so much greater than those of last year that the balance for the month in the country's foreign trade will undoubtedly be in our favor. A continuation of this condition of things through October, which is among the probabilities, would send gold to this country.

Among the larger public legacies provided for by the will of William Thaw, the millionaire railroad man of Pittsburgh, Pa., are the following: Western University of Pennsylvania, \$100,000; Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, \$20,000; Foreign Missions, \$20,000; College Board, \$50,000; other Presbyterian boards, \$30,000; the American Board, \$5,000. The Pittsburgh hospitals get an aggregate of \$100,000, both Protestant and Catholic institutions being remembered.

A "palace chicken car" is the latest development of luxury in railway transportation. Some Chicago men of railway experience have had one or two cars constructed so as to contain a large number of separate coops with wire partitions, giving room for the fowls to move about, and with arrangements for supplying the passengers with food and drink, and passage ways by which each coop can be reached. Thousands of chickens can be carried in one of these cars across the continent in good condition.—Railway Age.

One of the oldest engineering projects in the world is now gradually approaching completion, and the work will probably be finished during the present year. This is the canal through the Isthmus of Corinth, in Greece. Work was actually begun on the canal under the Emperor Nero, so that over seventeen hundred years have passed between its beginning and its final completion. As finally excavated, the canal will be 4 miles long, with a depth of 8 meters, or sufficient for the largest vessels which usually navigate the adjacent seas.

A splendid nugget of nearly pure gold, weighing 461 ounces, has just been found close to Tarnagulla, in Victoria, Australia. The locality of the find is a gully known as Ironbark. The sinking is about 4 feet, and many nuggets of smaller size have been found near the spot. One, 15 pounds in weight, was found only a few yards distant about twenty-four years ago. The present discovery was made by a miner named Charles Smith and his son, who were working out old blocks on the side of the lead. A model of the nugget is to be taken for the Colonial Mining Department.

## A Disastrous Mining Venture

The Big Bend Mining Company, of whose stupendous operations on Feather River, California, so much has been written in the past two or three years, has collapsed, and the net loss is given at \$2,000,000. The president and largest stockholder of the company is Dr. R. V. Pierce, the patent medicine man, of Buffalo, N. Y.

The Feather River, in Butte county, California, is rich in its deposits of gold, and the north fork of the river, called Big Bend, was always considered particularly rich in the way of gold deposits in its gravelly bed. A friend of Dr. Pierce called his attention to these deposits, and about five years ago Dr. Pierce organized the Big Bend Tunnel and Mining Company. The scheme was to divert the stream from its natural bed through a huge tunnel, thus exposing the rich golden deposits supposed to be lying along the bottom of the river.

"The developments of last season," said Dr. Pierce in an interview, "practically sounded the death knell of the enterprise. The river was diverted by means of the tunnel and plenty of gold was found, but, owing to the presence of innumerable boulders, it was a losing task to secure the gold. We had a large force of men at work, and the apparatus used was the best procurable. One gang would strike a rich find, but another gang would work away at the boulders and eat up the profits of the other gang. This season a small force has been at work, and it is doubtful if they more than pay expenses."

"The output from our mines last season was \$1,783,233. This did not pay the cost of the actual mining operations. Some of the ground washed was quite rich and everywhere gold was found to exist in sufficient abundance to have paid largely but for the unexpected obstacles."

## Rare Postage Stamps.

Among the rarest American stamps are some which were not issued by the Government. When Congress, in 1845, authorized the use of stamps it neglected to make such provision as warranted the postal authorities in their estimation in the issue of stamps.

During the period of two years preceding the issue of Government stamps, the principal cities of the United States issued what were known as postmasters' stamps. They were intended for the convenience of business men who desired to mail letters after the closing of the post office, for the post office did not remain in operation all night in the primitive days of the postal service.

These stamps were issued by postmasters at New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, St. Louis, Providence, Alexandria and a great many other places.

Some of the stamps were merely slips of paper bearing the signature of the postmaster. Collectors value the Baltimore stamp which is of this character at \$200. A stamp which was issued by the postmaster of New Haven is worth on an original-used envelope \$300 and more. A postage stamp issued by the Military postmaster, which was of elaborate design for those days, and bore the head of Washington, brings easily \$500 to \$600.—Golden Days.

The Senate Committee on Irrigation visited North and South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Indian Territory, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming and Nebraska, or every State and Territory in which there are arid lands. Major Powell says: "We held eighty meetings and heard over 200 witnesses. The arid land that can be irrigated and thus made productive will include the larger portion of each State visited, in all over 100,000,000 acres. The work of the committee will be the preparation of a report upon the advisability of Congressional appropriations for surveys in the arid district. There is not much doubt but that the appropriations will be made. I don't believe that Congress will ever take in charge the construction of the ditches and reservoirs. Whoever does it, when it is done it will revolutionize the West."

There are croakers here at elsewhere, who can see no future in store for the camp. They belong to a class who seldom, if ever, burn up much of the earth's surface by reason of the rapidity of their movements. A few squirts of Brown-Sequard's elixir even from the brain cells of a sheep, would in our humble opinion, if injected into their systems, prove wonderfully recuperative, and if the experiment should fortunately prove fatal, their demise would not be a very serious loss to the community, but would only illustrate the theory of a survival of the fittest.—San Pedro (N. M.) Outlook.

A Michigan girl, while picking black berries, met a black bear among the briars. She turned to run and tore her dress on a briar so as to expose her patent wire bustle. The bear mistaking the bustle for a circus cage, struck for the tall timber, leaving the girl to go without lugging until a dry goods clerk closed his store at 9 o'clock next evening.—Buffalo News.

## DWELLERS IN ROCKS.

Lieutenant Schwatka Discovers a Queer People in Mexico.

All doubts as to the existence of the cliff and cave dwellers, concerning which there has been so much controversy for many years, to say nothing of an expenditure from various sources of over five hundred thousand dollars in efforts to prove that the race was extinct, have been set at rest. Lieutenant Schwatka, the noted explorer, arrived here a few days ago. During his trip he has made discoveries that in an archeological sense are important. His party has been successful beyond all expectations in their explorations, and especially in Southwestern Chihuahua. Here living cliff and cave dwellers were found in great abundance, and as wild as any of the Mexican tribes before the Cortes conquest. The abodes in which they live are exactly similar to the old abandoned cliff dwellings of Arizona and New Mexico, concerning which there has been so much speculation and so much money spent in investigation. It was almost impossible to get near them so wild and timid were they, being moreover exceedingly frightened by armed white men. The cliff dwellers of the Baranca Del Cobre are most of them stark naked, wearing only, as Schwatka says, "a wild look and a pair of rawhide sandals." Upon the approach of white men they fly to their caves or cliffs by notched sticks placed against the face of the cliffs if too steep, although they can ascend vertical stone faces if there are the slightest crevices for their fingers or toes. At one point a woman entirely devoid of clothing, fled to a river bank upon being surprised. Being unable to cross she climbed a notched stick twenty feet high, and then ascended a perpendicular cliff fully fifty feet high, the alternate hard and soft strata, forming niches an inch or two in depth, which she had utilized in climbing. A flock of children, upon being surprised, fled to the rocks and low brush like so many quail. The notched stick, or monkey-ladder, leading to the cliff dwellings, as seen in so many places in the Sierra Madre, may account for the cliff dwellers in Arizona and New Mexico being pronounced inaccessible, the sticks having rotted away and left the buildings unapproachable to the discoverers. The cliff dwellers discovered by Lieutenant Schwatka are now worshippers, throwing their newborn children out in the full rays of the sun on the day of their birth, and showing by many other forms their devotion to the great luminary. They are unusually tall and well formed, with skin of blackish red, very much nearer the color of the negro than the copper-colored Indian of the United States. From information secured it is estimated that the cave and cliff dwellers number from 10,000 to 12,000. They are armed only with bows, arrows and stone hatchets.—Denning (N. M.) Letter.

## PRACTICED FAINTNESS.

How the Girls in a Western Factory Secure Character Kidney.

"I don't think women faint as easily as they would have us men believe," remarked a hard-headed young man who is employed in a Denver factory. "There are a number of girls in the shop," he continued, "who work where the heat is often oppressive, and every now and then a girl succumbs to the heat and faints dead away. The head of the firm is a kind-hearted man, and he has given instructions to the foreman in events of this kind to order a carriage and send the girl home. A girl who can faint frequently is an object of envy and admiration among the other girls, and she is sometimes regarded with jealous suspicion, too."

"Not long ago a serious accident happened to one of the girls while at work, and then followed one of the most harrowing fainting recitals I ever witnessed. The girls fell in all directions; some went into hysterics and others had fits and tried to bite the gallant workmen who endeavored to revive them. As fast as they were carried out of the building department and a doctor, who had been sent for at the time of the accident, applied restoratives. Then, when they were able to travel, they were sent home in carriages, barouches and coupes, each girl in charge of a trusty male employe. A fat blonde, who was the first to lapse into utter unconsciousness, was being carried out by a little sparrow-legged Norwegian who had chapered her about the waist from behind. As he staggered along under his burden the obliging girl held her feet clear of the floor to make the trip easier for him. But she went home in a carriage just the same. Well, the excitement had about died out when a big, red-checked, two-hundred-pound girl, who had never before been known to faint, suddenly fell into a state of coma. A dozen muscular workmen got a plank under the girl and carried her out to another room, where an attempt was made to revive her, but without avail."

"The doctor was feeling her pulse, another girl was fanning the forehead, and two men were slapping her feet, when a big policeman came in to make a police report on the accident. He approached the group surrounding the unconscious girl, when she accidentally opened one eye. As she caught a glimpse of the big cop she jumped to her feet and shrieked:

"I ain't agoin' home in no ambulance!"

"She walked."—Denver (Col.) News.

—Cyclones in Kansas are now called "prairie funnels."

## How It Feels to the Doctor Editor.

It is with a mixed feeling of awkwardness and mortification that one sees the waiter tipping off the crumbs upon the tablecloth, squaring the easter and tidying up generally; and then to feel him coming nearer and nearer, and to know that at any moment may come that dread interrogatory: "Is everything satisfactory, sir?" which means, as plainly as language can mean anything: "What are you going to give me, boss?" This is an excruciating experience for a modest man, especially when he has got just money enough to pay his score!—Boston Transcript.

## A TEMPERANCE LESSON.

How a Student of Human Nature Made a Profitable "Bake."

The other afternoon a well-dressed man dropped into the office of a prominent Milwaukee business man and asked him if he wouldn't come around and try on his suit. The merchant could not remember of ordering any suit of clothes, recently, so he naturally inquired "What suit?"

"Why, the suit you ordered from us the other day, and paid a deposit of ten dollars on," replied the visitor, placing a card of a well-known tailor on the desk before the merchant.

For a few moments that gentleman was lost in deep study. He recalled that a few days back he had not been himself, so to speak, and that he had no very definite notion of what had taken place during that time. After studying the matter over in all its bearings, he said to his visitor: "You say I ordered a suit of clothes at your house?"

"Yes."

"And paid ten dollars deposit on them?"

"Yes."

"And you took my measure for the suit?"

"Yes."

"Well, then, why don't you go ahead and make it up?"

"I thought, sir, you had better come around and try it on."

"Go to thunder," growled the merchant. "If you can't make up a suit after taking a man's measure, what are you in the tailoring business for? Make up the suit and bring it around, and I'll pay you the balance of the bill. How much, by the way, was it to be?"

"Fifty-five dollars balance, sir."

The merchant winced at the idea of his ordering a sixty-five dollar suit, but he congratulated himself on having saved the ten dollars that he would otherwise have never thought of again. He also congratulated himself on not having to go around to the tailor's to again face the scene of his little "blowout" for he did not doubt but what he had acted a little "queer," and had showed the condition he was in.

In three or four days the suit of clothes was brought in by a boy, C. O. D., fifty-five dollars. The merchant thought that was a little queer way for the tailor to do business, but he paid the bill and was glad to get the matter off his mind.

When he took the suit home to try on he discovered that it was nothing more than a ready-made twenty-dollar suit of clothing, and afterward, when he scraped up courage enough to go around and see the tailor about it, he found out that the suit had never been near the tailor shop, and that he had never ordered a suit there, drunk or sober. He found out, alas, too late, how beautifully he had been taken in by some one who had got on to his little shortcoming, and worked on his knowledge of human nature to profit by it.—Puck's Sun.

## SERVANTS OF THE RICH.

The Luxurious Apartments Provided for Some of Them.

In Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's house the social life of the servants has been considered even luxuriously. The basement is theirs exclusively. The entrance is by a special door. In front is a billiard room for the men, and a parlor and sitting-room for the maids. These are finished in hard wood and attractively furnished. In the mansard also is a large room given over for their entertainment, where at times they may hold a servants' ball.

In Mr. Marquand's house the humanities are still further regarded. A servants' elevator extends from the basement to the living rooms on the top floor. Here they have prettily-appointed bed-rooms and bath-rooms lined with enamel tiles and answering to the most scrupulous demands of cleanliness. The housekeeper has her hall of rooms, including a parlor. The square hall in the Marquand's house is carried to the roof and gives place on each floor to a balcony and corridor.

This is not omitted on the servants' floor, where through perforated carvings they can look down on any gala scene below. Another instance of Mr. Marquand's thoughtfulness is in a stairway leading to the roof, which has been terraced. Here, instead, in the cool nights, of hanging over the area to get a breath of air, the servants can sit and enjoy the famous southwest wind that so seldom falls, and look down on the myriad-lighted town—a view in every season full of beauty.

Many mistresses take pride in their servants' rooms and make show places of them. In this case the servants are obliged to keep them tidy. I was in a servant's room the other day in one of the magnificent apartments in the Central Park. A velvet carpet covered the floor and the furniture was in keeping. This degree of luxury was merely incidental. The tasteful but cheap ash bed-room sets are chosen for servants' rooms, and the clean and comely bedsteads of black enameled iron.

Some mistresses go further and add book shelves, and, possibly, a few books, according to their zeal. The prints from the illustrated papers are saved for their adornments. Young housekeepers particularly take delight in giving their personal attention to establishing their servants. In this case their shock at the ingratitude of servants who walk off in the midst of the frothing or dinner is proportionately great.—N. Y. Star.

## No Miracle Here.

Grandma had taught our "2-year-old" to answer a great many Bible questions and was fond of "showing him off." On one of these occasions she asked him, "Who was put in the lions' den?"

"Daniel," was the prompt answer.

"Did the lions eat Daniel?"

"No."

"Why?" The answer should have been, "Because God shut their mouths," but the little fellow reflected a minute, and then said:

"'T was Daniel wasn't dood to eat."

—Detroit Tribune.

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